

THE BYSTANDER



The Poet and the Dam.
Getting at the Core.
The Case of Wright.
Tales From Kohala.
The True Bunker Hill.

Here's a to-do!
A regular
Bearing, tearing,
Stamping, swearing,
Ripsnorting
Kind of a stew.
They've been
And built
Of silt,
A dam—
A sham,
And the venerable bones
Of P. C. Jones
And a hundred others,
With their friends
And mothers,
Are faced with
The distinction
Of a sudden extinction.
Hence the roar—
The whole town's sore
About the core,
Instead of redwood,
They've put in bedwood,
Or shedwood.
Already she leaks—
For herself thus speaks,
And they're trying to caulk her
In order to balk her—
Ain't that a corker,
'Till the Big Inspector comes.
It's a thing,
And a very pretty thing—
Now, who's to blame for
This pretty thing.
There seems to be Walker—
Another corker
And a salary stalker
And a brother-in-law
Of Engineer Howland—
At whom all scowl
Since Patterson's howl.
Pat's the candy
And knows his biz;
He's a plain jim dandy—
That's what he is.
We'll see him through
'Till the truth leaks out,
If the water first
Don't drive us out.
Now, altogether,
For Patterson's fears,
In the face of jeers,
Three cheers
And a tiger.
Let'er go—
Wow!

Engineer Walker is Howland's brother-in-law and Engineer Freeman is Walker's boss. If Engineer Kellogg isn't in the family and should happen to turn Howland down, then Brother-in-Law Walker would have his employer come to the rescue with all the prestige as a dam expert which was conferred on him by Howland's interview in the Bulletin. And that I am told by local engineers is all the prestige in the science of dams that Mr. Freeman has amassed.

Now isn't this a lovely situation in view of the enormous interests involved? As nearly as I can get at it, Brother-in-Law Walker got up a shaky plan for the Nuuanu dam and Brother-in-Law Howland was put in charge of the work it called for with power to make alterations as he went along. He had to make them frequently to keep the dam from being mistaken for a filter, and to save the family escutcheon from general damning. Incidentally Howland employed a man for inspector whom he believed to be an ignoramus—a man "not even fitted to express an opinion about dams." But all of a sudden the inspector turned up with the surprisingly intelligent remark that oakum and white lead, and incidentally putty, would not keep the main delivery pipe intact under the pressure of 66 acres of water. There were also some unexpected remarks about wooden cores. At first thoughts Mr. Howland concluded to impart the secret to the world that his inspector was an imbecile by nature and training and had been hired and paid as such; then, on second thoughts, he concluded that he had better take out that oakum and lead and splice a main brace somewhere, proving afterwards that he was right about it. By Brother-in-Law Walker and the latter's boss, away off in Rhode Island. They were to pass on the original specifications (which have been so altered since by Howland that they might be mistaken for the plans of a sieve) and thus put Inspector Patterson, Contractor Whitehouse and all the rest of the kickers to an open shame. And there the case is today, with Howland standing by his family, with Supt. Holloway looking like Buddha in the act of observing his own navel and Governor Carter ensconced in an armchair waiting for "the people" to say whether they had rather live or be drowned out.

As I remarked before, it is a lovely situation.

More or less is said about the B. H. Wright "embezzlement." If the truth were known it would probably appear that of all who profited by that crime, B. H. Wright got the least of the spoils. Indeed it is not certain that he got any of them. At one time before his conviction he was minded to tell the truth on the stand, and the story of how he was choked off constitutes one of the most sensational narratives I have ever listened to. After being sent to jail Mr. Wright was again tempted, rather than to see his family suffer, to make a clean breast and ask for an executive pardon. The family was in straitened circumstances, but these were at once relieved and the Wrights have been living comfortably since. As soon as Wright saw that his wife and children would not lack for a living, he settled down patiently to serve his term. As he is soon to come out of prison I hope those for whom he has endured the greatest bitterness of life will have the grace to find something for him to do. Mr. Wright is highly connected in the East and was never a bad man at heart.

They tell queer tales, those who come back from Kohala. That sequestered district, it appears, did not look for so large an invasion of the Gutes and Van

dale of Honolulu and had not prepared for it. There was a painful lack of both accommodations and food. The reporters found no transportation ready and being of supposed aristocratic habits they were expected to sleep in the trees if it were their custom to sleep at all. On that point Kohala, having heard them called night hawks, ventured to entertain a doubt. Others got accommodations here and there by dint of searching and casing; but those who were turned over to the tender mercies of the Kohala Club say they fared the worst. There were not beds enough and food was at a premium. One man who affected to eat at the club says that he can highly recommend it as a place for hunting and the cure of gout. There is nothing on the bill or in the service to tempt one to pernicious luxury. "Pitching" makes headway there because, if you get a piece of meat, you will have to chew it thirty-two times anyhow to enable your teeth to come together through the fiber. This story astonishes me, as I had supposed the Kohala Club to be a gilded palace of luxury and the Kohala district to be a land flowing with milk and honey as well as ditch water. But these illusions have vanished since the boys came back.

Isn't it about time that the Sons of the American Revolution stopped celebrating Bunker Hill and began to celebrate Saratoga or Yorktown? As well have the G. A. R. burrah over Bull Run as for the Sons of the Revolution to salute over Bunker Hill. The little affair on Breed's Hill—for the fight didn't happen on Bunker Hill, they say—was a defeat and a skedaddle for our patriot sires. It was mismanaged at the start by not giving the embattled farmers enough gunpowder; and not enough farmers were recruited to enable them to put up a hand-to-hand fight when the British reached the works. When the row was over the enemy held the position and the patriots were hitting the high places in the landscape in their flight for home and a dipper of cool milk. They left their cannon and perhaps their colors behind them. The excuse for celebrating this inglorious little fizzle is that it proved the colonials dared fire on the king's troops. That is to say we are still exulting because our forefathers weren't poltroons from the start; because they didn't run away without firing at all; because they actually crouched behind their earthworks and fired several shots before they stampeded. A celebration like that must make the British lion haw-haw and say "Just fawney." Now if the proposition were to celebrate Saratoga, when Burgoyne and his seven thousand men surrendered, or Yorktown, where Lord Cornwallis got it where the rooster got the ax, I should join the Sons myself and not draw a sober breath. But I can't stand for Bunker Hill.

LITTLE TALKS

M. D. MONSIEBAT—I say that dam is not safe.
CLARENCE COOKE—That smoked akule from Kauai makes fine eating.
PETER BARON—The light wasn't right for my performance at the water carnival.
ATTORNEY DOUTHITT—Certain Kaimuki small boys are a worse pest than the fruit blight.
H. P. WOOD—The entertaining of the visiting yachtsmen will be looked after by the Hawaii Yacht Club.
J. H. FIDDES—I believe that the best guide to health in the tropics is to eat meat only when you feel like it.
L. G. BLACKMAN—I am building a house at Kaimuki. I believe it is the coming residential portion of Honolulu.
JIM QUINN—Folks say I'm foolish to pay \$450 for a yearling colt that I have never seen. Wait and see the colt.
PERCIVAL H. JOHNSTONE—What to do with the Molokans? Easy. Put 'em to work in the pineapple-tin factory and have a Molokannery.
FRED WHITNEY—The persistency of reporters in trying to get information from our vessels, when they're quarantined, is astounding.
CONTRACTOR WHITEHOUSE—Yes, the Nuuanu reservoir seems to be crowding along in the same class as the Standard Oil Company.
W. DONALDSON—The late Premier Seddon once remarked that he'd succeeded in all he had attempted in life, except to whistle between his fingers.
JOHN A. HUGHES—Yes, I am glad to be out again, even walking on sticks. After all, a locomotive is a harder proposition to butt up against than a political machine.
R. A. JORDAN—Wine may be a mocker and strong drink is undoubtedly raging, but a cool glass of beer at the end of a hot afternoon's cricket is a solace to the mind and a relief to the tired body.
FRED W. MACFARLANE—I had eighteen of the Molokans working for me on Friday. They did pretty well, considering. But when it comes to tossing bales and bags, weighing from 100 to 115 pounds, the whole day, give me the native Hawaiian every time.
J. T. MCCROSSON—The Kohala ditch is all right. It is delivering water and the collections will come later. Work has started now on the Hamakua ditch. Fred Lewis broke first ground on it with a pick on Thursday and I had the honor of throwing the first shovelful of earth.
ABE LOUISON—Every fellow thinks he has the best ever. The sisal man claims it; the pineapple man thinks he has a cinch; the rubber man wouldn't trade prospects with anyone, but without violating any confidence I may tell you that I am it, I'm the man for coffee and the tariff.
TOM O'DOWDA—So George Lycurgus will always have a soft spot in his heart for Canadians on account of the winning of the Marathon race by a Canadian. Sheering, the winner, is an Irishman by birth, who never saw Canada until he was over twenty years old. Two out of the first three men were Irish, Sheering and Mike Spring of New York being first and third, while Daly, Ireland's own representative, led for eighteen miles, having to retire then owing to blistered feet. Out of the 75 points won by the Americans 20 of them were made by another Irishman, Martin Sheridan of New York.

BKTN. WILDER STUBBED FOREFOOT ON A WHALE

(From Monday's Advertiser)
It does not often fall to the lot of a trim barkentine to stub her forefoot upon a sleeping whale in the middle of the ocean, but that is exactly what the American barkentine S. G. Wilder did. The Wilder arrived here early yesterday morning after a quick passage of seventeen days from San Francisco. It was on the trip up from Honolulu to San Francisco in May that the whale incident occurred.

Captain Jackson states that at about 4:30 a. m. on May 10 while he was asleep the vessel suddenly came in collision with something. Just what it was nobody for an instant knew. It was thought at first to be another vessel, or a rock, anything but a whale. Captain Jackson tumbled up from below and even Mrs. Jackson came on deck post haste to learn the trouble. The mate on duty at the time saw a huge mass pass from the stern along the starboard side of the vessel and it was distinctly that of the head and a portion of the body of a great whale. The sea was covered with oil, blood and blubber.

The Wilder was going along under a light breeze at about seven knots an hour, but the impact caused the stem of the boat to cut the whale in two, though not without jarring the entire vessel.

At daylight it was discovered that the forefoot had been broken and twisted around so that it hung by a bolt and stuck out horizontally on both sides of the bow. There was no

opportunity to fix the forefoot and it was finally worn off by the anchor chain while in San Francisco bay. Captain Jackson believes that the shoe is ripped off, but owing to conditions in San Francisco he could not examine the hull. When the 400 tons of cargo are out he will load up the stern and tilt up the bow and survey the damage, and if a new shoe is necessary that work will be done in Honolulu.

"I certainly never anticipated that in my sea career I would ever stumble upon a sleeping whale on the surface of the ocean at dead of night," said Captain Jackson yesterday.

"And there was no Jonah, either, on this trip," said Mrs. Jackson. "This is a true big-fish story."

The Wilder has some heavy pieces of freight for the Kihel plantation. As soon as the damage is repaired the Wilder will load a full cargo of sugar for San Francisco.

Captain Jackson says he expected to bring some Hawaiian refugees from San Francisco, but they failed to materialize on the day of sailing and he came here without a passenger.

NEW DOCK FOR TRANSPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—According to Major C. A. Devol, in charge of the transport service in this city, it is practically certain that the sum of \$1,500,000 will be appropriated by Congress during the present session for a new transport dock. The present structure is too small for the use of the Government and belongs to private individuals. The new dock will be built adjoining and to the west of Fort Mason, on property now owned by the Government. This will be a long distance from the present center of business on the San Francisco front and should mean the first step toward a continuation of docks to that point.

HAWAII—ITS CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

There should be a local boat. The uncertainty of getting away on scheduled time and the difficulty at times even of getting passage on the through steamers are disadvantages which local enterprise should overcome.

E. F. BISHOP (OF C. BREWER & CO., LTD.)

1.—I think so, as in many other things time has been the great healer and the Hawaiians seem to take much interest in the American body politic.

2.—As a whole, no, in many and the more material respects, yes.

3.—We need it, and on the general principle that Federal revenues are spent for the benefit of all parts of the country, it would seem that we should get back for local improvements 75 per cent of the revenues taken in by the Federal Bureau of this territory.

4.—I think that there are, although this opinion has not been demonstrated in a way that is assuring; the great difficulty is a market for perishable products.

5.—I think the present land laws are amply suited to the advancement of Americans in this Territory, although the results have not been along the lines produced in the great west; people here seem to get hold of land and then sell it as quick as they can; it has not produced permanent dwellers or homesteaders, at least it so seems to me.

6.—The Japanese take very kindly to American ideas but are loyal to their mother country.

7.—Yes.

8.—Yes.

9.—I hope so; they have in years past under other conditions; much depends on the class of immigrants and their industry.

10.—I think so; the Federal revenues from the Territory are something over a million a year, against an original investment (taking up of Hawaii's debt) of something like \$4,000,000, paying the fire claims \$1,000,000, and sundry other items.

11.—It seems so to me; otherwise in time of war this outpost would be easy prey for an attacking power and give it a nearby base of supply for operations against the Pacific coast.

12.—I give it up.

13.—The advantage will be a cheaper haul to market which in these days of sharp competition is important; it costs Hawaii at least four times as much to market its products as it does Cuba and Porto Rico.

14.—Tourists leave money here, hence are a benefit to our community, and we like to see them; we believe that they get quid pro quo for coming and the money they leave.

We need Asiatics in Hawaii for the field, where no white man will work longer than he is obliged to; we get none of the "great stream" from Europe, and have no aborigines that cut any figure in our industrial requirements. On the other hand, our countrymen on the mainland fear the competition of the Asiatic, and we are so obscure a part of the great nation that our voice and needs make little impression. I believe it impossible to make laws that will fit alike the east, the west, the mid-Pacific, and the far east (Philippines). Particularly are the insular possessions a different problem. Congress bucks at "special legislation" and exceptions granted to any portion of the country are always opposed by a member from somewhere; the day will come when the expansion policy will be proven a terrible failure for this reason, viz., that it seems that we must be in the same class with the states of the Union when it comes to the operation of our laws, notwithstanding the fact that conditions with us are quite contrary in character.

E. I. SPALDING (CLAUS SPRECKELS & CO.)

1.—The Hawaiians as a race were naturally opposed to the overthrow of their government, and for a long time hoped for the restoration of their monarch; they have now peacefully and sensibly accepted the inevitable and are adapting themselves to the changed political conditions, assisted by the judicious policy of the Federal and territorial governments.

2.—I consider it unprofitable to discuss the comparative advantages and disadvantages of annexation. The flag has gone up to stay, affording us the protection of the most enlightened and liberal government on earth, and commercially the better assurance of a free market for our products. It must be admitted, however, that our agricultural interests are experiencing difficulties in adapting themselves to the immigration laws of the United States on account of climatic conditions and the restricted supply of labor. An earnest effort is being made to work out our own salvation in conformity with the general policy of the Federal government.

3.—There is no question that by reason of the proportionately large collection of Federal revenues from this Territory, the limited financial resources of the Territory itself, and the urgent demands for military and naval defenses, for educational and public buildings, and for harbor improvements, a sum equal to three-fourths of the Federal revenue from customs and internal revenue, or say \$900,000 per annum, should be expended by Congress for a period of years, for the above mentioned purposes. In accordance with the recommendation of our governor and as urged by our recent delegation to Washington.

4.—Sugar is the one important product of these islands. Rice, coffee and bananas have been long cultivated with varying success, and could not doubt be made more profitable by better methods of cultivation and facilities for marketing. Of the more recent agricultural ventures, pineapples are a success, sisal has made a good showing, and the vanilla bean and rubber, also, are in course of trial. The importance of developing our resources and building up American communities on our spare lands is recognized, but it is proper that those contemplating coming to these islands as settlers should be fully informed as to conditions. The Hawaii Promotion committee

tee will be glad to furnish information.

5.—In the interest of all concerned the land laws of this Territory should be amended so as to admit of the leasing of agricultural lands for a much longer period than five years. The expense of clearing, irrigating and cultivating, and the long period required for maturing our sugar crops make it advisable that the term of lease of public lands should be extended to twelve or fifteen years. The limit of sale (1000 acres) should be removed where clearly to the advantage of the Territory to do so. Its financial necessities and the security to its debt require that it should be free to rent and dispose of its public lands to the best advantage, consistent with a reasonable policy of political development and commercial prosperity. It should be understood that sugar is our natural and profitable product. The whole community is directly or indirectly concerned in its success. The stock lists of our plantations show that shares are widely distributed.

6.—The Japanese are quick to profit by American ideas, but are intensely loyal to their own government and institutions.

7.—The plantations are earnestly endeavoring to co-operate with the government in homesteading European labor. To appreciate the difficulties of the undertaking, climatic conditions, our isolated situation, restricted source of supply and expense of transportation must be understood.

8.—I approve of the immigration of European laborers of an industrious class.

9.—The Portuguese have been proven a particularly desirable class of laborers, capable of working on the plantations, and of becoming good citizens. If a supply of Portuguese or other equally suitable class of laborers were available our labor troubles would be soon settled.

10.—The customs statistics showing revenue from this Territory of some \$1,200,000 per annum, and imports from the United States of \$12,000,000 per annum (out of a total of \$15,000,000) in addition to internal revenue collections, are evidence of the commercial value of these islands to the United States, outside of the sugar supply.

11.—These islands should be strongly fortified and a naval base established at Pearl Harbor as soon as possible. Congress, while building up a large navy, is strangely dilatory in providing defenses for these islands, which would form such an important naval base in case of war. Under present conditions they are utterly defenceless.

12.—We expect to derive valuable commercial advantages from the opening of the Panama canal, and on the other hand Honolulu will be an important port of call for traffic to and from the Orient. From present indications, however, it will be some time before the canal becomes a live issue for these islands.

13.—The Tehantepec route will be of commercial advantage in materially shortening the time for water shipments to the Atlantic coast. The voyage "around the Horn" by steamer from Honolulu to New York averages 65 days; by the Tehantepec route 35 days are estimated.

14.—Through the efforts of the Hawaii Promotion Committee the advantages of these islands as a tourist resort are becoming widely recognized. A salubrious and equable climate, beautiful scenery, good accommodations, first-class railway, electric and steamer transportation about the group, the pleasures of an outdoor life when torrid heat or Arctic cold prevail in less favored climes are attracting an ever-increasing tide of travel to our shores. Fast and comfortable steamers connect with the mainland, and the trip is usually a pleasant one over tranquil seas. We extend a cordial invitation to all your readers to visit the "Paradise of the Pacific."

W. A. KINNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

1.—I believe the Hawaiians have accepted the changed conditions following annexation. The evidence is so overwhelming that the Hawaiians could not expect to conduct the country on the lines of Hawaii for the Hawaiians that there is no one left who cares to assert that it is possible. What the Hawaiians now want to make sure of is to preserve intact the full rights and privileges of American citizenship and to get all that they can in the way of political advancement and patronage, etc., through the franchise and other privileges that attach to citizenship under the new regime; and the bitterness has well nigh died out among the Hawaiians. For example, I was an ardent, open annexationist when the revolt took place in 1895 to overthrow the provisional government organized pending annexation, which was a native revolt largely. I was selected as judge advocate to prosecute these political prisoners and did so, so that I was connected in a most unfortunate way with annexation and a great deal of bitterness and hostility centered on me by reason of the prosecution of these political prisoners, which included the present delegate to Congress, nephew of Kapiolani, the queen, and many other very prominent Hawaiians. Nevertheless, within the past two years I have been elected chairman of the Territorial committee of the Democratic party, by native votes, including many votes of those whom I prosecuted. The matter was thrown up to me in the convention but was hushed right down by the natives then and with the suggestion that those things were past, and that the important thing now was to preserve their present rights and to make sure of their footing under the new conditions.

2.—I believe most heartily that conditions in the islands have improved as a result of annexation, in this sense: If we could have milked the United States indefinitely for a bounty on our sugar, for that is what the reciprocity treaty really meant, and at the same time milked Asia for cheap labor, you could not very well create a more profitable situation than that for any one. But it could not last, and we were compelled to choose from a com-

(To be continued.)